### Local Business Seriously Cut Into on Account of the Snow Blockade-General Railroad News.

The train records show that in the week ending Jan. 12 there were 15,784 loaded cars handled at Indianapolis, an increase of 1,-\$75 over the number handled in the week ending Jan. 5; in the corresponding week of 1894 there were 1,445 fewer loaded cars handled than this year. The number would doubtless have been about the same this year but for the snow and the severe weather of the latter part of last week. whereas last year the corresponding week was mild winter weather and favorable to moving trains. Then, shippers had been given by certain general freight agents to understand that there was to be another letting down of east-bound rates, and shipments have been held back. The call for cars and the large number at command indicates that there will, the coming week, be a heavy east-bound movement of grain, and the break in rates will doubtless extend to other classes of freight; in fact, so far as lumber, heading and staves are concerned, for several days past rates have been shaded by two of the Indianapolis lines. Shipments of live stock, poultry and dressed meats eastward are much heavier than at the corresponding period of 1894. The question now arises, will west-bound ratesabe cut in the near future? Westound traffic is unusually light, and there is great temptation for freight men to reduce rates, expecting thereby to increase the west-bound tonnage materially. With-in the next four weeks shipments of merchandise will increase, and a strong effort will be made by the conservative ones to keep rates in line until such time. Local business was good the fore part of the week, but was cut into by the storms of Thursday and Friday, and but little was done out-bound. In-bound business is good, the movement of coal and live stock being largely in excess of that of last year. Hauiing ice will increase the business of some of the roads the remainder of the winter, and the outlook generally is for a healthy win-ter traffic. Below is given the car move-ment for the weeks ending Jan. 12 and Jan. and the corresponding week last year: Jan. 12. Jan. 5. 1894

Name of Roads. Jan N. A. & C., Air-line. D. & W..... H. & D. (Ind'p'lis div), 603 567 612 580 6 512 591 1,415 1,368 1 747 911 754 1,154 1,427 1,591 1,728 3,027 1,333 2,039 1,766 1,878 1,575 1,496 Total movement ...... 20,456 18,496 21,988

Railroad Promoters at War. The men who say they are going to build

Kansas have had a row. The warring factions are E. E. Carpenter, of Dakota; H. M. Drake, of Brookfield, Mo., and H. A. Keefer, of Kansas City, Mo., on one side, and the crowd headed by Fred J. Close on the other. The quarrel grew out of an attempt on the part of Carpenter and his cers and directors of the company. The Close crowd was in the majority, and the minority applied to the Shawnee County District Court for an order restraining the opposition from holding an election. A temopposition from holding an election. A temporary restraining order was issued, but before the sheriff could serve it the Close, fellows had elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Fred J. Close, of Topeka; vice president, E. Stoddard, of Omaha; secretary, D. I. Furbeck, of Topeka; auditor, A. Ward, of Topeka; treasurer, Albert Griffith, of Topeka; additional directors, J. H. Whetstone, of Ottawa; Fox Winnie, of Newton; L. P. Fetherstone, of Forrest City, Ark.; "Buffalo" Jones, of Perry, O. T.; C. J. Rudall, of Wayne, Neb.; Noah Allen, of Topeka; G. H. Neblow, of Galveston, and A. S. Churchill, of Lincoln, Neb.

It is said that the Carpenter faction will institute a proceeding in the courts to oust certain directors.

Employes' Habits to Be Scrutinized Mention was made, sixty days ago, that the Chicago & Alton had taken a very decided stand against employes using intoxicating liquors, and by another circular it has strengthened its previous prohibition of drinking by promulgating the following comprehensive order:

"The use of intoxicating drinks and frequenting of gambling places or other places of low resort has proven a most fruitful source of trouble to railways as well as to individuals. Recognizing this fact, this company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employes in this respect.
"The use of beer or other intoxicating

liquor by an employe of this company while on duty is strictly prohibited, and no em-employe will be allowed to have such liquors in or about any station, snop or yard or other premises of this company any time or under any circumstances. conductor, trainman, engineer, fire "Any conductor, trainman, engineer, lire-man, switchman, or other employe, who is known to use intoxicating liquors or fre-quent gambling places or other places of low resort, either while on or off duty, will be promptly and permanently discharged from the service of this company. Heads of departments, subordinate officers and emen are hereby instructed to see these rules are strictly enforced at all times."

The Indianapolis & Vincennes last week brought in 666 car loads of coal, the heavlest business in this line since the mines on its line were opened.

The Monon and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton both did more business last week than in the preceding one, the former hand-ling at this point 600 cars, 391 being loaded; the C., H. & D. 886 cars, 686 being loaded. The Pennsylvania lines handled at this

point in the week ending January 12 but 2,698 loaded cars, the lightest business in many months, being 454 fewer loaded cars than in the week ending January 5, when business was considered light. The Big Four lines proper handled at this point last week 7,442 loaded cars, an increase over the week ending January 5 of loaded cars, and the indications are that the coming week, unless the weather is too severe, the loaded cars movement will

reach that of November last. The Vandalia is doing an unusually light business, last week bringing in but 831 loaded cars and forwarding 739. This is the week for several years past. This road last week brought in 146 car loads of live stock, most of it hogs shipped in here from Mis-

The large empty car movement week after week is a surprise, last week reaching 4,672 cars, nearly one-third the number of cars handled, local as well as the through ber. The Chicago division of the Big Four hauled west from here 453 empties; the St. Louis division 602; the Bee Line division brought in 285 empty cars; the Vandalia handled west 332; the Indianapolis & Vincennes south 682 empty cars.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Wabash system, the first week in January, earned \$193,779, an increase over the corresponding week of 1894 of \$6,935. On Saturday twenty-eight switchmen were dismised in the yards of the Pennsyl-vania company at Chicago, to reduce ex-

The Pennsylvania company has reduced its section gangs from six to four men, and each man retained will work but five It is said that there are over two million

bushels of corn in stock in St. Louis, a large per cent, of which, it is stated, will be shipped over the Big Four for shipment via Newport News. The cold weather since the first of January is helping the coal roads. The Ohio Southern, the first week in January, earned \$16,510, an increase over the corresponding week of 1894 of \$3,327.

It is stated that T. O. Reed, chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, will be the successor of D. D. Davis as auditor, who has been appointed receiver of the road. S. R. Calloway, who takes the general managership of the Nickel Plate road, has been receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City since May 22, 1893, in which time he has cut down the debt of the road \$2000,000 and improved the property consid-

TRAFFIC PICKING UP erably. In speaking to a friend of his change he said: "It is a nice thing to be invited to become a member of the large Vanderbilt family, and I appreciate the honor, coming, as it did, unsolicited. There is a solidity to that road which is attractive

to a man at my time of life. Superintendent Morris, of the Toledo di-vision of the Pennsylvania lines, who has been South for a month for the benefit of his health, returned on Saturday, just in time to strike the northern blizzard over Ohio.

Beginning with to-day the shops of the Pennsylvania company west of Pittsburg will be in operation but forty-eight hours of the week. The reduction in hours will be but temporary should business soon im-Now it is said that the Valley road, of Ohlo, is not to have as fair sailing in its

reorganization plan as had been expected. The Baltimore & Ohio is surprising the reorganizers with the speed it is coming to as a candidate for a railroad presidency, this time in connection with the Lehigh Valley road. The stockholders' protective committee are leaving no stone unturned

The latest reports show that the gross earnings of 114 roads for the year 1894 fell 11 per cent, below that of 1893. Every road shows something of a decrease. The South-

One of the features of this winter's weather is that the Northern transcontinental lines have experienced but little trouble from snow, while the Southern Pcaific has had the first trouble of that kind in many years kind in many years.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has now an opportunity to test its snow plows. Within the last two years two of the mechanics in the company's shops have planned snow plows, and have been waiting the chance to test their merits.

The library of the employes of the Penn sylvania road at Pittsburg, which is in their pleasant reading room, has reached over one thousand volumes. The reading room has become a very popular resort when the employes have leisure moments. The Missouri Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island have under consideration building jointly a double track road be-tween Atchlson, Kas., and St. Joseph, Mo. The three now operate over a leased line which charges exorbitant rates for the

In speaking of the recent Vandalia elec-tion a Vandalia man said: "The Pennsylvania people have a very exalted idea of their own way of managing a railroad. They also know that the present official board has a dividend way of managing a railroad property."

The first car load of cattle shipped on a railroad was from Elgin, Iils., to Chicago, in 1851. As there were then no stock yards or chutes, planks were laid from the car door to the ground and strips of board nailed across. The rate was 300 per cent, in excess of the present rate between those

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is to cut off another thirty minutes on its fast train between Chicago and Omaha, making the time ten hours and twenty-five minutes The veteran engineers who run that train say they can comfortably cover the dis-tance in ten hours, the weather being fa-

The Pennsylvania has adopted two stand-The Pennsylvania has adopted two standard designs of locomotives for heavy and speedy express trains. One has an eighty inch driving wheel, the other seventy-eight inches, and either will haul ten cars from Philadelphia to Jersey City in one hour and forty minutes, or ninety miles in one

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has determined to build, this year, fifty-one miles of new road, in part to give access to their new line from Kansas City to St. Louis. It is said that the Vanderbilts are interested in the road, and that it is eventually to be a feeder from the Southwest for the

George Brecount, who for years was gen eral agent of the Monon at this point, was pinted commercial agent of that com-Jan. 1, 1895, with headquarters at Cincinnati. The first year he held the posi-tion he secured for the Monon, in connec-tion with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Day-1894 he secured 8,412 car loads.

The output of steel rails in 1894 was 700, 000 tons, of which 200,000 went into new track and 500,000 tons into replacing light with heavier rails. This was 180,000 tons less than the output of 1893, and 580,000 tons below the output of 1892. The steel rail combination which has been formed and which has fixed the price of rails at \$22 per ton leaves no profit for the foreign mill.

## THE COURT RECORD.

Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Joseph R. Evans vs. Capital Paving and Application for temporary injunction over Josephine Henderson vs. William F. Henderson; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff.

Room 2-L. M. Harvey, Judge. Hattie L. Love vs. James F. Love; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff with custody of children. Judgment for cost vs

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Susan B. Kyle vs. E. C. Traub; damages. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs Josephine Dandy vs. Frederick Dandy livorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Decree granted plaintiff. Alpharetta Allen vs. James Allen; di-vorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Board of Children's Guardians vs. Minnie Dutz; children given to Board of Guard-

New Suits Filed.

Noble Street Savings and Loan Associa-tion vs. Alfred Anderson et al.; suit to forlose. Superior Court, room 3. Melissa A. Stamm vs. the Town of Haugh-ville and Indianapolis Gas Company; suit for damages. Superior Court, room 1.

Jeremiah Faulkner vs. Lucy Faulkner;
sult for divorce. Superior Court, room 1.

Margaret Monroe vs. Jesse L. Monroe;
sult for divorce. Superior Court, room 3. Melissa A. Stamm yesterday brought suit gainst the town of Haughville for damages alleged to have been received July 30, 1894 She stumbled over a box that had been placed over a gas valve protruding from the sidewalk on Bismark street, Haughville. The Indianapolis Gas Company is made a codefendant. Mrs. Stamm was seriously injured and estimates her damages at \$7,000.

## A DIPLOMATIC CENTER.

Tokio Will Be a Gathering Place for Diplomates and Newspaper Men. Major Handy, in New York Mail and Ex-

Col. John A. Cockerill is about leaving for Japan, not as a war correspondent, but un-der contract for a term of years as the resident correspondent of the New York resident correspondent of the New York Herald at Tokio. Mr. Bennett's idea no doubt is that for some time, and perhaps a good long time following the cessation of hostilities between China and Japan, the great storm center of diplomacy will be the nople was the headquarters for the discussion and the settlement of the old Eastern question. Tokio now comes to the front as scene of the ne Eastern new be question Thither will be sent the great European diplomats, each with a fleet car-rying the flag of his country peacefully loitering in the vicinity, but within easy reach in case of a fresh outbreak of hos-

Despite anything that may be said to the ontrary, and despite the probably judicious letermination of the administration at Washington not to swap horses while crossing a stream, the fact remains that the United States is very feebly represented at the Chinese and Japanese courts. Neither Denby nor Dun is the man for the emergency. With such men as Young in Peking and Bingham in Tokio our interests would have been cared for in very different fashion, and we can only long for the day, whether under this administration or the Republican administration which is to succeed it, when men of the caliber of Young and Bingham and Burlingame shall replace the present stopgaps. There should be great pickings for our commerce and a new market for our silver in the settlement of this new Eastern question and in the ad-justment of the two great Eastern empires

At such a juncture it is pleasant to know that American journalism will be worthly and ably represented, and I believe that Colonel Cockerill is the man to improve the opportunity, not only by news-gathering, but by keeping us fully advised as to American interests in the East, and exerting a wholesome influence upon those in authority with whom, holding such a commission, he may come in confact. I would mission, he may come in contact. I would rather be the correspondent of a great newspaper in such a crisis as is impending than be minister plenipotentiary and en-

### voy extraordinary. Rough Work.

Detroit Free Press. Applicant-I'd like to get a job of running Merchant—Have you had any experience? Applicant—I should say I had. I was four seasons in a football team.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL. Resume of the Principal Events in the Issue of Jan. 13.

Alaska is seeking to secure a delegate to Senator Teller attacked Senator Hill's proposition to defeat the income tax. Attorney-general Olney is considering an offer made to capture the Cook gang for Jacob Miller, of Chicago, cut his wife's

broat and shot a man of whom he was

Senator Faulkner has introduced a bill roviding for the regulation of liquor sell-All roads yesterday openly made a 20-cent grain rate from Chicago to the At-lantic seaboard. Mrs. Alice Hartley, who killed Senator Foley, of Nevada, was sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

It has been discovered that Lord Francis Hope and May Yohe, the actress, were married Nov. 27, 1894. Congressman Conn has proposed a measure for the reorganization of the United States army regimental bands. Commissioner Browning has approved the request of Indian Agent Williams for \$25,000 to keep the New Mexico Navajo Indians

Debs's attorneys held a conference with Justice Harlan looking to a hearing of the Railway Union contempt case before the A resolution that no one who will not sever all connections with trusts shall be elected to the United States Senate was introduced in the Colorado House.

Indianapolis. An epidemic of la grippe is expected.

It was rumored that Winnie Smith had Ice men will begin cutting on the ponds and the canal to-day. An order was issued by Superintendent Powell to stop all fast driving. The mercury dropped to 13 2-5 degrees be-low zero, according to the official report. The Southside Republican Club will give a reception to the State officers and representatives of the press Wednesday night.

The argument in the Smith murder trial

was begun. Prosecutor Wiltsie opened and talked for two hours. He was followed by Charles W. Smith, for the defense, who

spoke almost four hours. Judge McMaster declined to grant a temporary injunction restraining the city treas-urer from collecting the assessment for the improvement of Alabama street. He held that the Board of Works has the power to change specifications after a contract is let. Brown snow, or, rather, white snow with an admixture of a brown dust, fell all over the State and furnished a live subject for discussion by the local scientists. The prevailing opinion was that the dust was of origin, and was brought here by the dust is the remnant of meteors which have burned up in the air.

## (From Sunday's Second Edition.)

No Smallpox at Roby. HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 12.—According to the local health officers there is not the least foundation for the report sent out from Chicago last night that an epidemic of smallpox has broken out at Roby. On of smallpox has broken out at Roby. On the contrary, all the cases reported seem to have been developed at South/Chicago. It was reported here last night that several cases had been discovered at the tracks and the Knickerbocker Ice Company demanded the city authorities to make an investigation. Dr. H. G. Merz, secretary of the city board of health, immediately went to Roby and, in company with the chief of police, made a thorough investigation and found not the slightest vestage of smallpox. Dr. Merz this after-noon issued the following statement to the

was informed by Alderman Schaaf that there were several cases of smallpox at Roby. Mr. Schaaf had received a letter from the Knickerbocker Ice Company that here had been two cases removed from the track within the last two days. In the letter the writer stated that the men were taken from the Wesley Fields stables. I went there this morning with Chief of Police Malo and on investigation we found that the stable referred to had been moved. We then went through every stable and stall on the track, but found no one sick. Captain Bell had already made an investicharacter. In order to clear the tracks from a large number of hangers-on, I have issued an order that badges be issued to employes of the tracks and those that have no badge will be ejected from the inclosure. In this way I think a great deal can be done to keep the dreaded malady out." Yesterday afternoon a case of smallpox was discovered on a South Chicago street car. The conductor ran the car on a side track near Roby and notified the South Chicago city authorities and some six hours ater the case was removed to the pest-louse. But Lake county is not entirely free from the disease. At East Chicago yesterday Drs. Brown and Patterson pro-nounced the sickness of Robert Ingram, an employe of the rolling mill, as being a case of smallpox. The patient was removed to an isolated cottage, which was quarantined. It is said that there are several other persons at the cottage with the but all precautionary measu have been taken to prevent the spread of disease. The city health officers have ssued a notice requiring every residen of that city to be vacinnated at once. This notice is issued under a municipal code and provides for a fine of \$100 for non-compliance. The little city is in a state of excitement. Many people besides the members of the patient's family have been exposed and despite the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease the

A Shady Congressman. AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 12.-A sensational report was fired off in the State Senate toin the shape of a memorial from J. Terry, of Galveston. The memorial refers charges against Senator Miles Crowley, from Galveston, who was recently elected Congressman from the Tenth congressional district to the Fifty-fourth Congress. The charges are many, but the most important are those accusing Crowley of blackmailing. It is charged that in his capacity as Senator he threatened and, in fact, did prepare a bill that would have proven damaging to the interest of the Pullman Palace Car Company and that he introduced this bill for no other purpose than to make the Pullman company give In substantiation of charge the petition cites that while the bill was in committee some member of the Pullman company gave Crowley a pass and, this satisfying him, Crowley made no further efforts to secure the passage of the bill. It is charged, further, that several years ago, Crowley was approached two leading physicians of the State with view of getting him to father a bill the medical profession; that upon that oc-casion Crowley told the gentlemen to assure the safe passage of their bill they had better deposit a few hundred dollars, inasmuch as the members of the Legislature were not here for their health. The me-morial recites a number of other charges minor importance that were rung in on Crowley during his recent campaign, among which he is charged with being a thief Perry desires that the Senate take action in the matter, with the view of impeaching Crowley. The matter was referred to

Crowley laughs at the charges, claiming them to be mere political bosh, and neither he nor his friends are anticipating any further publicity to the matter and there will doubtless not be, as the matter will, in all probability, be smothered in the

# NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-The Advertiser to-norrow will say: "The strike of the cloak-

Clonkmakers' Strike Ended.

makers, it is meported, is practically at an end. Jacob Barondess, when asked to-night about the matter, said: 'At a meeting of the executive committee on Friday night, conclusion was arrived at, but I am not at present in a position to disclose this decision. A meeting of all the members of the union will be held on Monday evening when a very important announcement will be made. That is all I can say now.' The strike of the cloakmakers was started on Sept. 15, of last year, when the employes of four firms, numbering 1,400 people, quit work. On Oct. 8 a general strike was ordered and on this order 15,000 left their places of employment. Since that time a number of the strikers have been employed at cleaning the streets."

Taylor's Actual Shortage.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—It was ascertained to-day that the actual shortage which would have been revealed if W. W. Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer, had remained and transferred his office to his successor, would have been \$170,000 in cash. It is therefore believed that he must have appropriated about \$200,000 more when he found out how matters stood, on the he found out how matters stood, on the theory that he was in for it any way. Taylor's present loss was that involved in the Gettysburg bank failure and was about \$100,000. At the time of the failure of the Chamberlain Bank, of which Judge Kellam, of the State Supreme Court, was president, the bank held Kellam's unsecured note for \$2,500. In order to pay this note and also to meet expenses of the note and also to meet expenses of the campaign for his re-election as judge, Kellam borrowed of Taylor \$7,000 and this note is said to be still unpaid. Kellam was not actively connected with the bank

and yet a short time ago the grand jury of Brule county brought in an indictment against him, together with indictments against the active managers of the bank for misappropriation of its funds. This indictment was ordered dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. No one who knows Judge Kellam will impeach his personal integrity, but, like Governor Mellette, he is not a shrewd financial manager.

Another sensation was sprung to-day Major Ruth, of the office of school lands is charged with complicity with Taylor. In June last, it is alleged, he held back his semi-annual apportionment of school land funds for several months and then only apportioned a part of it, and when the November apportionment became due refused to make that until Dec. 27. Then is was too late for county treasurers to make requisitions and \$99,000 went with Taylor. Taylor and Ruth were close busi-

The Tennessee Muddle.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—The Legislature has been in session six days, and during these days the chief topic discussed by law makers and the people has been the gubernatorial situation. It came to the front immediately on the assembling of the Legislature and, at adjournment to-day, was under discussion in the House. During the week prominent Republicans and Democratic politicians and party leaders from all over the State have been in this city, and have been assisting in arriving at a solution of the question now before the Legislature. To-night there was very little stir around the headquarters of either party; all members who could reach their nomes by afternoon trains left the city. This, with the bitter cold prevailing, has greatly diminished the usual crowds in the hotel lobbies where the politicians and workers hold their assemblies. The House debate on the constitutional questions involved was resumed. Mr. Heiskell, of Knoxville, was the leader of the Democratic side in the contention that the ac-curacy of the returns could be inquired into and investigated by the Legislature before canvassing and announcing the result. After several speeches pro and con, suit. After several speeches pro and con, a sort of test vote was taken on a resolution introduced by Mr. Cate, Rep., providing for investigation by committee and adjournment of the Legislature pending such investigation. The resolution was defeated by a full Democratic vote, and it is generally conceded that the joint resolution under discussion will be adopted Monday. If it is, Turney will remain Governor until an investigation is had and the vote announced investigation is had and the vote announced by the Legislature. There was no filibus-

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Ex-Governor Walte, of Colorado, visited Woodstock, Ill., this afternoon for the purpose of making a visit to Eugene V. Debs, who is confined in the jail in that place. The visit was not of great length, but Mr. Walte, after his regreat length, but Mr. Waite, after his return to the city, expressed himself as greatly pleased with his trip. He said: "I had a very pleasant visit with Debs, and we discussed the railroad strike of last summer at great length. Debs, in my opinion, has violated no law, and it is hard that he should be imprisoned. I think the judges that we have now inferior to those we used to have.

To-night, after his lecture, ex-Governor Walte was entertained by the Chicago Press Club, the members of the club and the Governor seeming to enjoy the oc-

Medill's Name Withdrawn. CHICAGO, Jan. 12 .- State Senator Crawcriticago, Jan. 12.—State Senator Crawford, speaking at a caucus of Cook county Republican legislators this afternoon, referring to the senatorial situation at Springfield, said: "I have been authorized to annonuce the withdrawal of Mr. Medill's name. Mr. Medill has notified the gentlemen who are his warmest suporters that under no circumstances would be allow his name to go before a caucus or be present-ed to the Legislature as a candidate for Senator. The gentlemen who have acted in this statement, and I will state that he is no longer considered." The object of the caucus was to select a candidate on whom the Cook county delegates could concen-

Sketch of To-Be Senator Carter. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.-Thomas H Carter, who was last night nominated on the eleventh ballot by the Republican caucus to succeed Senator Power, was born in Cioto county, Ohio, and is about forty years of age. He worked on a farm in Illinois and was afterwards admitted to the bar in Iowa, where he practiced law at Burlington. He came to Helena in 1882, where he practiced law till nominated for Congress in 1888. He was twice elected to Congress and once defeated, having to run three years in succession on account of the admission of Montana as a State. He was commissioner of the general land office under President Harrison, and was made chairman of the national Republican committee in 1892. He is married and has two

A Remarkable Slump. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.-The most remarkable slump in the mercury ever known in Pittsburg occurred to-day when, between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock p. m., a fall of forty-two degrees was recorded. At 2 o'clock the weather bureau's thermometer registered forty-one degrees above. At 9 o'clock to-night it registers one degree below zero, and still going down. The government forecaster predicts below before morning. The lowreached temperature ever just twenty years ago, reaching twelve de-grees below on Jan. 12, 1875. To-day's weather was the nearest approach to a blizzard that Pittsburg has ever seen.

Saw Sun Dogs at Anderson. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12.—The blizzard which struck Anderson last night was in many respects the most severe ever experienced in this city. There was a drop in temperature of nearly twenty-five grees in two hours. Thermometers in the city this morning registered from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. The Arcade file works was compelled to shut down on account of the intense cold. Hun of people were witnesses of a strange solar phenomena this morning. About 8 o'clock two large sun spots appeared well up in the heavens. The colors of the rainbow were noted by many. The sun was arched by a half circle and the spots were noted the ends of each arch.

China Really Wants Peace. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Belgic arrived to-night from Yokohama, bringing the following advices to the Asso-ciated Press from Tokio, under date of

The Japanese government has publicly announced that the Emperor of China has expressed his desire to terminate the war and he has appointed one of the members of the Bung Li Yamen to the highest official ank, named Chang Ying-Hawn to proceed o Japan and arrange terms of peace. The Japanese are by no means sure that China is acting in good faith and they still have doubts of her sincerity. In any case they are far from being confident that the first negotiations will progress satisfactorily.

Novel Suit Against the Big Four. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12 .- The Big Four railroad was made defendant, to-day, in a damage suit for \$10,000. About two months ago Vern Carpenter, a boy of sixteen, boarded the Knickerbocker fast express at the station to ride to the Panhandle cross ing, a mile away. The express did not stop and Carpenter lunged off. His mother brought the suit and retains one of the leading law firms to defend her suit. The failure of the train to stop will form an important issue in the case.

Young Anderson Composer. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12.-The musical circles of this city are astir over the rise of a new star. Mr. Clowrence Stephens, son of a well-known merchant, has recently composed several works that are pronounced by critics as characteristic of a high class of musical genius. Mr. Stephens's latest effort in the setting of James Whitcomb Riley's poem "If I knew What Poet's Know" to music. The piece will be pub-lished by a well-known dealer.

New Counterfeit "Ten."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Secret counterfeit ten-dollar United States legal tender note. The note is of the act of March 3, 1863, series of 1880, check letter B, W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer, with a portrait of Webster, having a small pink scalloped seal. The notes made their appearance in the West and are printed on pulp paper. Their general appearance is bad.

Will They Use Conn's Horns! WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Conn. of Indiana, has introduced a bill for the reorganization of regimental bands. It provides for a band master, chief musician. a principal musician, eight musicians of the first class, ten of the second and twelve of the third. The thirty-three per-formers are to be graded and paid as the musicians of the West Point Band are paid, the master to receive \$100 a month.

Joe Fadley's Shoes Are Missing. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 12 .- Joe Fadley, an Anderson shoe merchant, is the victim of a steal that smacks of originality. Two cases of fine ladies' shoes were ordered from New York. Yesterday the goods arrved, but when the boxes were opened the shoes had been taken out and the cases repacked with debris and water-soaked paper, after which the cases had been resealed.

Killed 95 Out of 100. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-J, K. Paimer won the amateur shooting championship of the

United States and a tidy sweepstakes to-day by a score of % out of 100 birds, having made twenty-five birds straight. Work was second with 89 birds; Davenport third with 88, and Ferguson and More tied for fourth with 86 birds each. They divided fourth

Mine Officers Forced to Work. MASSILLON, O., Jan. 12.-The Howells Mining Company was successfully operating to-day, with its own officers driving the mules in place of the striking drivers. It is understood that an effort will be made to break the drivers' strike at all points

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Fire insurance experts give out figures for the fire loss of 1894 in the United States and Canada as \$127,450,000, against \$156,445,-875 in 1893 and \$132,704,700 in 1892. Mr. Shepard Homans, president of the Provident Savings Life, is again in har-ness, having returned from his trip to Italy during the last week of the old year. Upon his return from Europe, which is expected soon, Count C. H. P. Langrand will assume the position of chief actuary in this country of the Nederland Life. January dividends were paid to stock-holders of Hartford life companies as fol-lows: Aetna Life, \$75,000; Travelers', \$25,000; Hartford Life and Annuity, \$10,000, and Connecticut General, \$6,000.

It is announced that while on certain lines of business the Equitable Life will allow a commission of 65 per cent., on no lines whatever will it exceed that amount. This is a step in the line of conservatism. Judge Gregg, of Cincinnati, fined Leslie C. York, the local representative of a New York Lloyds, \$500 and costs for writing poli-cies in Ohio contrary to law. It is said that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The total fire losses for 1894 in the United States foot up to \$105,789,600, against \$132.-847,400 for 1893. Among the fires in 1893 eight reached a loss of over \$1,000,000, seven from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, nineteen from \$300,000 to \$500,000 and thirty-seven from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

By the great fire in Toronto, on Sunday, Jan. 6, which destroyed the Globe news-paper building and other structures, Amer-ican fire insurance companies suffered but little. The loss was more than \$1,000,000, upon which there was a total insurance of about \$400,000, principally carried by English and Scotch companies. Only two Canadian insurance companies suffered. Judge Andrews, of the New York Supreme Court, a few days ago denied the applica-

court, a few days ago denied the applica-tion for a jury to pass on certain questions involved in a suit brought by Dimont M. Caldwell against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. The plaintiff wants an accounting and \$150,000 damages growing out of a contract by which he became, in 1887, manager in Liverpool for the company. According to the statement of the United

According to the statement of the Chites States Life, the increase in total assets during the past year is shown to be \$158,-887.39. On the 31st of December the credit side of the balance sheet showed \$7.093,276.39. Within the year policyhoiders received a larger proportion of the \$934,534.73 paid out by the company, the balance having been paid in dividends and matured endowments.

The New York grand jury, which concluded its labors with the first week of the new year brought in an indictment against William E. Midgley for grand larceny in the first degree. Midgley was the president of the defunct American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, and the facts ance and Security Company, and the facts upon which the indictment was brought in connection with the administration of the affairs of that company have already been

The trial of the Hillmon life insurance case began at Topeka, Kan., on Tuesday, before United States District Judge Thomas, of North Dakota. The case has panies concerned are the New York Life, Mutual Life and Connecticut Mutual of Hartford. The original amount claimed interest has greatly swollen the original claim. A case of some interest to those affected by the industrial plan of insurance was recently tried before Judge Lynn, in the Second District Court of New York. Thomas

Walsh, a laborer, sued the Metropolitan Life for \$48 insurance on his wife's life. The woman diel of pleurisy, and the company contested the claim, saying that she had lung trouble before she was insured. Walsh won the suit, and the company will have to pay the costs of the action. Hartford fire insurance companies make an excellent showing in their yearly state-ments of assets, surplus and dividends for ments of assets, surplus and dividends for Dec. 31, 1894, thus: Aetna, assets, \$10,847,-816; net surplus, \$3,197,847; January dividends, \$200,000; Hartford, assets, \$8,645,736; net surplus, \$2,500,347; January dividends, \$200,000; Phoenix, assets, \$5,588,058; net surplus, \$737,218; January dividends, \$70,000. National, assets, \$3,549,578; net surplus, \$508,-298; January dividends, \$50,000. Consequence of the control of the 298; January dividends, \$2,972,633; net surplus, \$444,-410; January dividends, \$50,000; and Orient, assets, \$2,095,564; net surplus, \$453,599; Jan-

uary dividends, \$20,000. A dispatch from San Francisco says that three more companies have withdrawn from the Pacific Insurance Association, and a serious war in insurance rates is imminent. The three companies which have joined with Arthur E. McGill, of the Phoenix and Home, are the Commercial Union, the Fire-men's Fund and the Home Mutual. The insurance men say the dissolution of the association means a rate war which only the strong companies can meet. The asso ciation has been in existence for over ten years, and comprises all the old line fire and marine insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast. The compact was formed to facilitate business and to protect the companies. The trouble is over the action of some companies in offering rebates on fixed rates, and a dispute over the rules limiting salaries and commissions

An Indiana Currency Plan. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Journal has already indicated that the people, and especially the business interests of the country, will not be satisfied with any plan suggested by any individual, class or party, for the regulation of the currency and the Issue of money which is not based on the responsibility of the government. The details may be intricate and involve the work of experts, but the underlying principles are few, and have stood the test of long experience. Let the government interest, to be used only for banking purposes, and in any amount demanded for such purposes. Let these be sold only for greenback, and United States treasury notes, these notes to be cancelled, thus retiring the currency which is draining the treasury of its gold. Let the government issue to any bank 90 per cent. of the amount of bonds held of such bank in notes of a denomination not less than ten dollars. Let the government issue to any bank on its demand, the other 10 per cent.. or any part thereof. the other 10 per cent., or any part thereof, in like notes, upon its payment into the treasury 10 per cent. of the amount so demanded, this 10 per cent. to be held in trust for the bank, less, say, 10 per cent. of that amount, upon its returning an amount of its notes upon its returning an amount of its notes equal to the extra issue, for cancellation; and leaving the bank with its normal issue. This return should be made within one year or the per cent. retained by the government should be increased with each year. This latter provision would give to the currency an entirely safe elasticity, and one that would not be called into exercise, except in an emergency. The rate of interest on the bonds should be such, and only such, that the banks could afford to do business, and pay the tax necessary to cover the expense of the government. Then an emergency would have to arise before the banks would put up the required amount to secure gency would have to arise before the banks would put up the required amount to secure the reserve 10 per cent. of issue. Knowing that one-tenth of that amount would be retained by the government to reimburse it for the expense at the extra issue, and that, to insure the return of such issue, the per cent, would be increased year by year until the amount so paid in, to secure the extra issue, would be absorbed.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 11.

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The Following Correspondence Explains Itself.

The Indianapolis Sentinel Invited to Investigate.

Of Interest to Everybody.

10,000 Trial Bottles of Munyon's Guaranteed Rheumatism Cure Will Be Given Away for Two Days at the Sentinel Office, Beginning Monday Morning, Jan. 14.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel: Having discovered a positive and speedy cure for rheumatism. I address you in the hope that you will give publicity to my claim. I am well aware that in making the bold assertion that I have discovered a positive cure for rheumatism, there will arise a strong doubt in the minds of the public as to the truth of the statement, and that a large majority of the people will class this new discovery with the Koch lymph failure and the Brown-Sequard elixir of life delusion.

It is to overcome this prejudice that I invoke the aid of the Sentinel. I court the fullest investigation under your direct and personal supervision. I would suggest that the fairest and surest way to test the efficacy of this remedy would be for this company to send ten thousand trial bottles to the Sentinel office, there to be given out absolutely free, to all persons afflicted with rheumatism, that the name and address of each person who accepts the remedy be entered in a book, and at the end of one week a reporter be detailed to interview the parties who have taken the medicine, and that the results of each case be published in the Sentinel. By this means there can be no deception or fraud, and the value of this remedy will stand or fall upon the testimony of those who have tried it.

Improbable as this statement may seem to you or to those who have doctored for years with the most skilled physicians without benefit, yet I affirm and am prepared to prove by over forty thousand people whom we have cured, that this remedy will cure acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, sciatica, lumbago, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back and all pains in the hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

We do not claim that this remedy will cure rheumatism where the limbs are is complicated by a scrofulous diathesis, but by careful record we find that this remedy fails to cure only in about 5 per cent, of the cases in which it has been

One of the strongest recommendations for this remedy is that it is absolutely harmless, and that a person can take the whole contents of a bottle without the slightest ill effects. Unlike the medicines used in ordinary practice for the cure of rheumatism, such as iodide of potash, and sallicylic acid, which irritate the stomach and kidneys and disorganize the general system without effecting a cure, this remedy acts as a strong tonic, and is invaluable in building up weak and debilitated people. Believing that there is no cause so holy

and inspiring, no vocation so lofty and ennobling, nothing so sure of man's gratitude and God's blessing as an honest effort to relieve suffering humanity, I beg to remain yours, truly, JAMES M. MUNYON.

Mr. James M. Munyon, President Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, Metropolitan Hotel: Dear Sir-The Sentinel accepts your above proposition, and gives you the privilege of ising its office for the distribution of the 10,000 vials of your remedy, in the interest of numanity, as suggested in your favor of

The Sentinel will from time to time inrestigate any facts brought to its notice egarding your discovery. Very respectfully. SEALS AND STENCILS.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

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On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at 160 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

E. BUCKINGHAM, President.

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds and stores owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per const. as per schedule filed, market value

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the units is mortgaged, free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for pramiums

All other securities. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS POLLOWS:

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due.

Losses annaljusted

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the company

Amount necessary to remsure outstanding risks

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certary that the copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 3 in day as shown by the original statement and that the said original statement is now on file in